## NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1898. - COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. -TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

Elizabeth of Austria Stabbed in Geneva.

**EMPRESS KILLED** 

AN ANARCHIST ASSASSIN.

He Sprang Upon Her with a Stiletto as She Left Her Hotel.

Her Majesty Stabbed Once in the Left Breast-She Still Had Strength to Board Her Steamer and Order It to Proceed When She Suddenly Grew Faint and Died of Internal Hemorrhage-Her Fortitude After the Attack-The Murderer, an Italian Anarchist Named Luccheni, at Once Arrested-Boasted of His Crime, Which He Committed for Hatred of the Great Ones of Earth-Emperor Franz Josef Overcome by the Terrible News-He Is Still at His Palace-A Senseless Crime, Whose Victim Had No Part in Public Affairs. Special Cable Desputches to Tun Sun.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 10.-The Empress Elizabeth of Austria was assassinated here to-day.

The Empress had been staying for some weeks at her favorite resting place, Montreux. This morning she made an excursion to Geneva in a small private steamer, and proceeded on her arrival to the Hotel Beau-Rivage, as was her custom, attended by a limited suite. She had luncheon served in a

The Empress left the hotel at 12:45 P. M. and walked slowly toward the pier to take the steamer back to Montreux. As she was crossing a path the assassin stepped up as though he intended to speak to her. When within s foot of the Empress he drew a stilette and stabbed her in the breast.

The assassin, who was at once seized and hurried away, has been subjected to a rigid examination in his cell.

Bystanders say that on her way from the hotel to the pier she was assailed by a man, who rushed up to her and struck her. The Empress fell, but staggered to her feet and started on again for the boat, believing herself little hurt.

She reached the steamer, which the Captain after some hesitation, ordered to proceed, only doing so, however, at the command of her Majesty. Shortly after the boat put off the Empress fainted and the steamer returned to the

Her Majesty was taken ashore at once and earried to her hotel, where she died a little tater without regaining consciousness. It was then found that she had been stabbed and that

the assassin's stiletto had touched her heart. The assassin proved to be an Italian Anarchist named Luccheni, who said that he was born

The news of the murder of the Empress

spread rapidly through the city, almost stupefying the people with horror. Another account of the murder of the Em-

press of Austria is as follows: The Empress had been for some days stopping in Switzerland with her suite. She was staying at the Hotel Caux, near Montreux.

EOn Friday her Majesty came to Geneva, staying at the Hotel Beau-Rivages, situated upon the quay near the lake. She was there under the name of Hohenembs. After visiting the Baroness Rothschild at Pregny she intended to return to Montreux by boat,

She sent her suite with their baggage by train at 12:30, retaining one lady in waiting and one valet de chambre, About 1:30 P. M. she left the hotel with the lady to take the boat, named the Geneva.

As she reached a spot between the Brunswick Monument and the Hotel Paix a young man who had been hiding behind a tree slong the edge of the sidewalk dashed upon her and dealt her a blow which was so violent that the Empress fell. The bystanders thought that she had received a blow from the man's

The Empress rose to her feet with the assistance of the lady in waiting and was able to reach the boat. Shortly after embarking she lost consciousness. The boat, however, started, but all crowded around the Empress. The lady in waiting unlaced her dress and found beneath the left breast a tiny wound from

which cozed two or three drops of blood. As the Empress did not recover consciousness, the boat, which had gone as far as the Park Plantamour, put back to Geneva. The crew and the Captain, with oars and cushions, improvised a litter, upon which the Empress was placed, and she was carried to the hotel and into the apartment she had just left and

laid on the bed.

Dr. Golay, who lived near the hotel, was summoned and tried by artificial respiration and vigorous friction to restore her to consciousness, but in vain.

In the meantime a priest was called and administered extreme unction. A second doctor was called, who made an incision with a lancet. No blood issued from the cut and he pronounced the Empress dead.

Meanwhile the assassin, who had taken flight, was pursued by two coachmen who were standing on the quay, and arrested just at the moment he was disappearing in the neighboring square. With the aid of the gendarmes the man was taken to the police station. He made no resistance, but boasted of his deed, expressing the hope that his victim was dead. He proclaimed himself an Anarchist, and said that he had acted through hatred of the great ones of this world.

Palace of Justice and arraigned before the | Empress of Austria, Her Majesty's death was Procureur-General and several members of the | due to internal hemorrhage, and it is known Geneva Government. He declared that he knew no French, and refused to answer ques-

Upon searching him a notebook was found containing entries establishing him as Luigi Lucchini, born in Paris of Italian parents April 21, 1873. He had done military service at

In the course of his previous examination at the police station he declared that he came from Lausanne, where he had been working some months. He had intended to assassinate the Prince of Orleans, who, he knew was going through Geneva, but the Prince had gone. He followed him vainly to Evian and then returned to Geneva Learning that the Empress was there, he dogged her over the town on Friday. He knew her by sight, having formerly lived in Budapeat. Not having a chance to approach her on Friday, he posted himself near the hotel on Saturday and waited.

The Public Prosecutor charged Drs. Reverdin, Magevin, and Golay to make a medical examination of the body of the Empress. At the conclusion of the examination they reported that the wound was made with triangular file acutely sharpened.

The searchers in the police station found no weapon upon the assassin.

As soon as the news became known in the town, a crowd rushed to the hotel, hotly manilesting their indignation and grief.

The Council of State held an extraordinary meeting and sent a delegation to the hotel with the condolences of the Government and people of Geneva. The news was telegraphed to the palace at Berne.

The President of the Confederation was present at the military manœuvres, but returned in the evening and summoned a meeting of all the available members of the Federal Council. He also sent a message to the Swiss Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, instructing him to inform the Austrian Government of the news and to express to the Emperor the profound grief and sympathy of the entire Swiss

The body of the Empress now lies in the bed in her apartment at the Hotel Beau-Rivage. which has been transformed into a chapelle ardente. The bed is surrounded with wreaths sent by private persons and the officials of Geneva. A superb wreath tied with ribbons of the Austrian colors was sent in the name of the Government and people.

Two gendarmes on foot are stationed at the notel entrance, and officers in state uniform patrol the wide space in front, from which the public are barred.

The reople outside of this limit refuse to leave the spot, but stand in respectful attitude gazing at the hotel. The body is at present preserved by ice, awaiting the instructions of the Emperor.

The Empress's suite, who took a train for Montreux at midday, returned with all haste in the afternoon.

A trustworthy report says that the assassing was seen in conversation with an old man with a long beard shortly before the crime.

Every possible effort is being made to discover his accomplices and arrest them.

A constant stream of private and official persons is arriving at the hotel to leave cards and register their names. Among the first to call was the Italian Consul-General, Signor

VIENNA, Sept. 10.-Emperor Franz Josef returned to Vienna yesterday from the army manceuvres in the south of Hungary and should have gone to-morrow to attend the manœuvres in the north of Hungary, but instead he charged Staff Major Beck to replace

The Emperor remains at Schoenbrunn and goes to-morrow to the railroad station to meet his youngest daughter, who is hurrying there to console her grief-stricken father. Every one sympathizes in the terrible misfortune which has befallen the monarch. who seems to be chosen by destiny to suffer the direst misfortunes, which have reached their crowning height in the year of his jubilee.

But those who know him are persuaded that his deep religious feeling and sense of duty will sustain him.

No political consequences of the assassing tion of the Empress are anticipated.

The Countess Sztarny, one of the Empress's ladies in waiting, telegraphed the awful news to Adjt.-Gen. Count Paur, who received the measage after 4 o'clock this afternoon and upon him fell the painful task of informing the Emperor.

All of the court dignitaries are proceeding to Schoenbrunn. All of the theatres and public amusements, including the Exhibition, are

Late this evening the Emperor said to the Lord Chamberlain, Prince Lichtenstein:

"It is incomprehensible that any one should lay a hand upon a woman who throughout her life has done nothing but good actions."

A despatch from Berne says that Lucchen the assassin of the Empress, is a citizen of Parma, Italy, but was born in Paria. He will receive no greater punishment than imprisonment, because the Geneva law does not recog nize the death penalty.

A despatch from Geneva to the Neue Freie Presse confirms the details of the murder already published, and adds:

"The weapon used was of the nature of a shoemaker's awl. The Empress was stabbed wice in the abdomen."

When Count Paar and Count Thun informe the Emperor of the murder his Majesty was wholly overcome. He sank to the ground groaning and eried:

"Am I not to be spared any pain or grief in this world?" The Federal Council of Switzerland expresses pain and amazement at the crime.

The Geneva police deciare that they were not informed of the Empress's arrival in the city. Luccheni lived at Lausanne and was working mason on the new Post Office now building

LONDON, Sept. 10.-Telegrams from Paris and Berne fully confirm the despatch received and Berne fully confirm the despatch received

The American Juggernaut—See "Four Months After Date." All newsdeslers.—Adt.

that the point of the assassin's dagger just touched her heart.

The latest despatch from Berne says that the wounded Empress showed wonderful fortitude. After being struck she insisted upon walking to the wharf, which was nearby. The assassin was immediately selzed by bystanders and handed over to the police.

Upon reaching the steamer the Empress insisted upon ignoring the attack and proceeding on her journey, despite the remonstrances of her attendants. The steamer, at her command, proceeded, but had got only a few rods from the wharf when faintness overcame her Majesty and the boat was at once put back. It was only then that the discovery was made that the Empress had been stabbed. A litter was improvised and the Empress was quickly carried to the hotel, where she died before the arrival of the surgeons who had been summoned.

Panis, Sept. 10.-The French Government has been officially informed of the assassination of the Empress of Austria, and also that the Anarchist assassin has been arrested and confessed his crime.

The news of the assassination of the Empress has made a deep impression here. All of the newspapers print special editions, giving the latest details of the murder, and agree in marking the resemblance of this assassination to that of President Carnot.

President Faure and M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have addressed messages of sympathy to Emperor Franz Josef.

M. Deleasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, says

that the Empress of Austria received two stab [An account of the life of the Empress Elizabeth will be found on the fourth page of THE

SUN.] MORE MURDEROUS PLOTS.

Redoubling Precautions for the Protection of European Rulers. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

London, Sept. 10 .- The week, which has been rowded full of interesting events, has culminated in the news just received of the assassination of the Empress of Austria. The terrible frony of fate which has enthroned one Queen and murdered another in the same week has appailed and almost stupefied Europe. The tragedy at Geneva, as far as the public is conserned, is a meaningless horror, coming without warning. This is not true, unhappily, of the international authorities whose business is to watch the diseased creatures who plot gainst society.

I have just returned from the festivities at Amsterdam, and was surprised to notice there extraordinary anxiety and precautions to safeguard the young Queen against fanatical at-tacks. An awkward experience of an American correspondent on the morning of the day of enthronement led to an explanation that he inderstood that persons possessing invitations to the ceremony in the church should go first to the palace. At 10 o'clock he presented himself at the entrance and exhibited his invitation card. Gorgeously arrayed officials bowed ow and waved him within. He went up the rrand staircase on and on, expecting to find his confrères. Finally he reached what proved to be the Queen's antechamber, where there was a bustle of high functionaries. The correspondent approached another waiting gentleman, who proved to be a prominent diplomatist. The correspondent explained that he feared he had been misdirected and asked where to find his colleagues. The gentleman smiled quizzically, beckoned to an official, and said a few words in Dutch. The official turned pale with horror, seized the correspondent by the arm, which the latter was inclined to resent, specifity conducted and almost hustled him to the entrance of the palace, where, after an excited colloquy in Dutch with gorgeous lackeys, who also seemed terrorstricken, the innocent correspondent finally received an apology, and the explanation was made that the Dutch Government had been warned that foreign police had received an in timation that the recrudescence of anarchical demonstrations was imminent, and it was sus pected that the young Queen was the object of

To-day's tragedy at Geneva proves that the warning was only too well founded, but there was a mistake in assuming that the Queen of the Netherlands was the intended victim. The motives of the miserable wretches who are turning their hands against women are a present inconceivable. It is presumed that in the present instance it was intended to strike an indirect blow against Emperor Franz Josef, who had a genuine affection for the Empress. She was never a political figure, while the Emperor's life is unquestionably more important o the present history of the world than that of

any other individual. But if it is the object of the plot to precipitate great war, which many believe will follow the death of Franz Josef, why was not he personally slain? It would not have been difficult for a determined and shrewd assassin to secomplish this purpose, for the Austrian Emperor

is free and democratic in his movements. But it is useless to speculate on the actions But it is useless to speculate on the actions of the Anarchists on a sanely mulevolent basis. That the Empress of Austria was assassinated as the outcome of a plot hatched in Paris or London there can be no doubt. There is also reason to fear that this is not the only hideous act contemplated. Hence the prescutions for the protection of the rulers of Europe, which had been somewhat relaxed in the past few months, are now redoubled.

THE PRESIDENT SENDS SYMPATHY. Cables a Personal Message of Condolence

to the Emperor of Austria. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.-The President has sent the following cablegram to-day:

"To his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Vienna:
"I have heard with profound regret of the
assassination of her Majesty the Empress of
Austria, while at Geneva, and tender to your
Majesty the deep sympathy of the people of the
United States." President McKinley was shocked by the news of the tragedy. It is usual for all

of the tragedy. It is usual for all messages of sympathy from the President of the United States to an afflicted ruler of a foreign country to be transmitted through diplomatic channels, but President McKinley feit that the blow that had come to Emperor Franz Joseph was of such a character that he could afford to ignore precedent and express himself as man to man. A formal message of sympathy from the Government of Austria will probably be transmitted in the usual course through the States Minister at Vienna.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 10 .- A cable despatch confirming the news of the assassina tion of the Empress of Austria was received this evening from Vienna for Baron Hengel-muller, the Austrian Ambassador, who is oc-entyling a cottage this season at Pequot. Baron Hengelmuller is at present in Newport.

Mrs. Bailington Booth Back from Europe Mrs. Ballington Booth, wife of the leader of the American Volunteers, arrived here res terday on the Cunard steamship Campania She has been three weeks in England visiting her parents and recuperating. She was ac-companied by her secretary. Her husband mot her at the pier and took her home.

UNLESS HE WITHDRAWS, THE AMERI-CANS WILL USE FORCE.

This Is Gen. Otis's Ultimatum-Aguinaldo Clings to the Impossible Idea of Joint Occupation of Manila-It Is Still in His Power to Destroy the Water Works-His Numerous Demands, to Some of Which

We Have Yielded-His Men Intrenching -Many Robberies Traced to Them-He Practically Demands the Becognition of Belligerent Rights and Can't Get It-Reasons for Keeping the Islands.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Manila, Sept. 10.-The situation as regards the insurgents is scute, and a conflict is unavoidable unless Aguinaldo recedes from the position he has assumed. The cause of the trouble antedates the occupation of Manila by the Americans.

Aguinaldo had prepared to advance his men simultaneously with the American attack upon the city, but the day before the surrender of the town Gen. Merritt ordered Gen. Anderson to prevent the insurgents from advancing. In ccordance with this order Gen. Anderson telegraphed to Aguinaldo warning him not to advance, as it would be impossible to permit the Filipinos to enter the city. To this telegram Aguinaldo replied laconically:

"Too late." And accordingly there was a general advance of the insurgents, which gave the Americans considerable trouble, as they were unsuccess ful in excluding the Filipinos entirely and several bands of them entered the city. The Amercans held these in the suburbs, however, and disarmed some of the insurgent companies.

The next morning Gen. Merritt ordered Gen. Anderson to clear the city of insurgents, but did not give him any specific instructions to use force in doing so. Gen. Anderson telegraphed to Aguinaldo informing him that he must withdraw his men at once. In reply to this telegram Aguinaldo sent commissioners to Gen. Anderson who were the bearers of ten

The first demand was that the Americans should be confined to the limits of the territory surrendered to them by the Spanish.

Second-That the Filipinos should retire only within certain limits. Third-That the Filipinos be allowed to remain in certain convents in Manila.

Fourth-That the Filipinos should have free use of the Pasig River. Fifth-That Gen. Merritt consult with Aquin-

aldo in regard to the civil appointments, though the insurgent leader intimated that he preferred American officials. Sixth-That the Filipinos be permitted to

retain control of the Manila water works. Seventh-That the arms taken from the insergents be returned to them. Eighth-That the insurgent officers be al-

owed to enter the city with arms. Ninth-That the Filipinos should share with the Americans in the booty captured in the city. Tenth-That all negotiations be put in writing and confirmed by the commander of the

American forces. Gen. Anderson flatly refused to discuss these demands until the insurgent forces had been withdrawn from the city, and took the insur gent commissioners before Gen. Merritt. Gen. Merritt heard the demands, postponed his reply, and immediately saw Admiral Dewey. After consultation with the Admiral, Gen. Mer- | chamber. ritt sent Gen. Anderson to Cavité with a de tached command, and assumed charge of the negotiations with Aguinaldo personally.

The principal negotiations concerned the con trol of the water supply, which the Filipinos were bent upon retaining, and the withdrawal of the insurgent troops. In addition to these matters the insurgent leader made these

further demands: First-That naval protection be given to the shipping of the Filipinos in the waters which

the Americans control. Second-That the withdrawal of the insurgent troops be only to the line previously pro-Third-That the Americans retire within tha

The letter conveying these demands had not been answered when Gen. Merritt left and such is the condition of affairs which Gen. Otis in-

herited.

Several hundred insurgent soldiers were retaining control of the water station, which they had captured without the assistance of the Americans. This they insisted upon helding. but they finally agreed to relinquish their absolute control, and now the city has a supply of water. The Filipinos can destroy the water works, however, whenever they wish. The captured arms were returned to the insurgents, but the Filipino troops still remained in the

Bubsequently Aguinaldo wrote to Gen. Merritt proposing these conditions: That the Filipinos occupy barracks in Manila; that their troops be stationed at each

of the five principal roads leading from the city, and that their principal strength be centred at Tondo, Paco and Malate. Aguinaido clings to the impossible idea of joint occupation. The Americans are willing to continue the condition of things prior to the surrender of Manila, but the insurgents are continually encroaching and are constantly working in the trenches surrounding the city.

They declare that they are merely strengthen-

ing themselves against the Spanish, but actu ally they are menacing the Americans. The Spanish have been endeavoring to provoke a conflict, telling the Filipinos that the Americans intend to return the islands to Spain. A great many Filipinos believe the story and think that in that case the Americans would reestablish the Spanish in power.

There has been considerable petty deviltry. such as robberies, assaults, kidnapping, &c. the tendency of which is to create friction. The perpetrators usually wear the insurgent uniform. Information is reaching the American authorities that the Spanish are inciting much of the disorder in the hope of producing trouble between the Americans and the insurgents. High Spanish officials are accused of being concerned in this scheme.

Gen. Otis is determined to terminate this equivocal situation promptly, and has notified Aguinable that the Filipines must withdraw before a fixed date or the Americans will use force, it being impossible for the Americans to permit armed forces not recognized as allies o occupy territory surrendered to themselves

This ultimatum had not been answered at this writing. The Filipinos, however, insist that they are maintaining their position against the Spanish and not against the Americans They say that if they had the assurance that in case the Americans should leave the Philippines their own position would not be made

AGUINALDO THREATENS US. | worse everything would be lovely, but they refuse to consider the impossibility of the Americans giving such assurance while they are

negotiating with Spain. The Filipines practically demand recognition of their belligerency as a condition preceden their withdrawal from the territory and ignore the impossibility of the Americans grant

A Filipino councillor who is close to Aguinaldo nformed your correspondent that the insurgents would insist upon receiving an assurance of recognition even at the cost of conflict with the Americans. The uselessnes of such a course being explained to him, he re plied: "We can only die."

ent yesterday: When the rebellion started independence was the sole idea of the Filipinos. Since the Americans have been forced to interfere, the Filipinos hope to gain some reward from the Americans for their work and sacrifices of

Aguinaldo himself said to your correspond-

blood, life, and treasure. They live for recognition of their liberty." is the first public admission from Aguinaldo that the Filipinos would be satisfied with anything less than absolute independence. Aguinaldo transferred his headquarters yesterday to Malolos, thirty miles north of Ma t was a good strategical move. Malalos is difficult to attack, and Admiral Dewey's guns

won't reach there. A gentleman connected with an expedition under instructions to study the situation and conditions here and report concerning the adrisability of the Americans retaining the isllands, has formed these conclusions from personal investigation and conversation with leading Filipinos, both of the insurgents and those not allied with them: Spanish officials, army. naval and civil; Spanish business men, Spanish prisoners and foreigners of all nationalties in erested here:

"The enormous wealth and undeveloped resources of the islands," he said, "is undisputed. Then first the people are docile and easily managed and would readily submit to any government that would control them firmly and protect and direct them without the op pression and injustice they suffered under the Spanish.

"Second-They are absolutely unfitted for citizenship, as the term is understood in "Third-The Filipinos would be unable

maintain an independent government, even in the island of Luzon, if they could establish it. "Fourth-The Spanish would be utterly unable at any time in the near future to discharge the duty of government toward life and property in the island of Luzon.

"Fifth-The form of government in the American Territories prior to their admission to Statehood would be impracticable here." The gentleman, an officer, has rendered a report embodying these conclusions, which undoubtedly express the consensus of opinion of the men best informed here and best able to

analyze the situation. The first issue of the Independencia, a Filipino newspaper, officially salutes President McKinley and the American people, assuring them of the Filipinos' friendship and gratitude for assisting them to put an end to Spanish domination in the Philippines and hopes that the Americans will recognize their independ-

ATTACKING SPAIN'S MINISTRY. The Minister of Marine Accused of Causing

Cervera's Disaster. Special Cable Desnotch to THE SUR. Manero, Sept. 10.-Senor Canalejas made a most violent attack upon the Government in the Cortes yesterday, following the lines of his revious assaults upon the Ministry. He accused Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, of re-

sponsibility for the disaster to Admiral Cervera's squadron, and demanded an explanation f the course he had pursued. Capt. Aunon replied that the circumstances were too serious to admit of the Government making a detailed statement at this time. He added that when Cervera asked for instructions and ammunition Senor Giron, Minister of the Colonies, replied, "May God help you." This remark created a great sensation in the

Senor Canaleias, continuing his arraignment of the Government, declared that when Admiral Cervera's squadron was at Cape Verde Minister Aunon telegraphed to the Admiral:

"The Government has no plan, Act according to circumstances." Señor Canalejas had not finished his speech when the debate was suspended for the day. Information has reached here that the Ha-

vana correspondent of the Imparcial is imprisoned in Cabaûa Castle. LUNDON, Sept. 10 .- Following is an account of the scenes in the Chamber of Deputies, Madrid, when Premier Sagasta enforced the se

cret discussion of the conduct of the war. The despatch was consored so that it conveyed no idea of what happened, and is nov received by mail. It is almost impossible to describe the scene as they occurred in the Chamber. Senor Sagasta was sitting alone upon the practically

empty Liberal benches, smiling sardonically. Had Senor Salmeron, the Republican leader, gained Silvela's support by the withdrawal of hat part of his motion accusing the Government of violation of the Constitution in signing the peace protocol without the consent of the Cortes, the Government might have fallen. As it is, Sagasta still stands, but it is doubtful how long he will do so.

Madrid is outwardly unmoved, but there is ferment underneath. Senor Sagasta's sole bulwark is the variety of aims and purposes of the minority fractions. A combination would upaet this.

Gen. Polavieja attempted to issue a mani festo in the form of a letter to an anonymous riend. The censor stopped the transmission of this by telegraph, and it is now received here via Biarritz, France. A precis of the letter follows:

Polavieja explains his previous silence and why to-day he addresses the country, for which he would willingly have made all of the sacrifices demanded by the national defence. The cause of the disasters to the country, he

declares, is the incompetence of the present and past Governments. A change in the system is now necessary. Politicians are even admitting the need o

reorganization

The absence of reform, he says, will certainly lead to further retrogression and ultimate He vigorously lashes the political vices and declares that it is necessary to cauterize the wounds with a firm hand or gangrene will be

the nation's death. As an alternative, he offers himself as a candididate for power, in the light of day, not in a secret cabal. He is undismayed by difficulties. It would be useless to denounce the abuses in detail. The old system requires altering from its foundation.

There is not a single public body he de clares, that performs its duty. All are corrupt and useless. The educational system needs replacing and the judicature needs reformation and absolute separation from political in-The finance system needs reorganization and

purification, and there must be a just, equal,

and consistent taxation instead of the unjust and variable system of the present. Election reforms are wanted, abolishing the present favoritism He piedges himself to effect these reforms or

admit political defeat.

FORING ON PRACE.

The Spanish Senate Passes the Bill Author izing Its Conclusion.

Special Cable Desputch to Tun Sun. Madnin, Sept. 10,-The Senate has passed the bill authorizing the conclusion of peace.

TACHT KANAPAHA WRECKED. All Hands Saved-One of The Sun's Despatch

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Seit 10.-Gen. Lawton received a despatch to-day from the north coast of the island saving that the steam yach Kanapaha, Capt. Atchinson, was wrecked or the reefs above the Bay of Nipe, north coast of Santiago province, Sept. 8. The boat was total loss. All hands were saved.

The Kapapaha was chartered by THE SUN be fore the outbreak of the war as a despatch boat She was formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's first Corsair. She was built in 1880 at Philadelphia Her length was 173% feet, her beam 23 feet and her depth 11% feet. Her gross tonnage was 248. Her owner was W. L. Moore. Kanapaha sailed from Santiago with Gen. Miles when the army left for Porto Rico. Whe wrecked she was on her way from Ponce to Havana. She sailed from Ponce on Sept. 1, topping on the way at Guanlea and Mayaguez. Capt. Atchison is a thoroughly able skipper. He has had command of a number of private rachts of preminent Americans. The Kanapaha was the fastest and most seaworthy newspaper despatch boat in the West Indies during the THE SUN's representative aboard her

OUR COMMISSION IN HAVANA. Received in the Throne Room-First Sessio To-Day-Gomez Wants a Loan.

was Mr. W. J. Chamberlin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUS. HAVANA, Sept. 10.-The United States steamer Resolute, with the Cuban Peace Commission on board, arrived off Morro Castle at sunrise this morning, and an hour later anchored in the bay in front of Havana. Her arrival was almost un noticed, and the steamer dropped anchor before the people of the city were aware of her pres-Her arrival had been expected for many hours and crowds had waited on the docks anxious to witness her coming, but a series of disappointments had cooled their ardor and caused them to return to their homes, so that for hours after she got here only a few persons knew that the Besolute was in port.

As soon as the steamer was sighted by the watchers at Morro Castle her approach was reported to the palace, and a heavy detail of the orden publico was sent to the Machina, where the Commissioners were to land. Captain-General Blanco's carriage and the carriages of other high officials were sent to the landing place to convey the Commissioners to the palace, but it was nearly noon before they came ashore.

When they finally landed they were driven to the palace, where they were received by the Governor-General and the Commissioners appointed to confer with them. Gen. Blanco received the American Commis-

usual uniform. The Commissioners returned to the Besolute, accompanied by Gen. Salano, Secretary Congosto and Major Carrasco. The first conference of the Spanish and American commissions will take place on Sunday,

sioners in the throne room of the palace in his

Sept. 11. at 8 o'clock in the morning. All precautions have been taken to secure the safety of the American Commissioners at the first session to-morrow morning at the palace. Still the precautions are unnecessary. All classes here have received the American Commission well. An important Spanish resident

"Now that the war is ended between the United States and Spain, we need here a speedy end of the present abnormal state of affairs. Whatever the solution may be, we all hope that under the guidance of the United States it will be one of order and stability. In that case the quicker it comes the better. Such is the consensus of opinion here. THE Sun's correspondent interviewed Civil Govern-

or Fernandez de Castro. He expressed himself s terms with regard to the American Commissioners, and said that he hopes they will find overything satisfactory. Gen. Blanco also said that he would do his duty now as well as he did during the war.

Gen. Blanco is praised here by Cubans and Spaniards alike for his ability in preserving public order.

Though to-morrow is Sunday the first session of the commission will be held then, because it is the last of the thirty days within which, according to the protocol, the Commissioners must meet. It will be merely a formal neeting and then the commission will adjourn. The Mascotte arrived this morning with Brigadier Freyre Adrade and Major Goberga of the

sion from the Government of the Republic of Cuba and Gen. Maximo Gomez. Senor Freyre told THE SUN'S correspondent that he is the bearer of a procla-mation by his Government, offering pardon for all past political offences and inviting the country to an election of representatives to a general assembly for the

Cuban army on board. They came on a mis-

constitution of another provisional Government of the republic of Cuba. According to Freyre, the Constitution of the Cuban Republic provides that when the war with Spain is over, as is now the case, such a call for a general assemshould be issued. No opinion about Freyre's mission was given to-day by the American Commissioners, yet a high American official said to THE SUN reporter that whatever the terms of the Cuban Constitution may be, it is clear that the American Government, not having recognized the Cuban Government, cannot ac ept as legal the resolutions of an assembly convoked by the insurgents. The task and reponsibility of establishing stable government nere lies with the United States, and when the

ime comes the new Government will be seected by all the people of Cuba. Senor Freyre confirmed the report that Gen. Calixto Garcia has been dismissed from the army by the Cubau Government. Gen. Garcia will be merely a deputy from the east in the

proposed assembly of Cuban revolutionists. pronosed assembly of Cuban revolutionists.

A correspondent of the \*Diarrio\* de la Marina\* oblahed an interview with Maximo Gomez at Cabarien, in a ruined sugar mill. In regard to the situation in Cuba, Gonez is of the opinion that there is need of work, since the war has left the country in a disastrous accommic situation. He says that it is necessary to give it a chance to take breath by re-establishing the normal order by means of the efforts of Spaniaris from the Peninsula and Cubans without distinction. They must forget their gradges and set to work. Gomez thinks of floating a loan; he needs the assistance of all; he wants the money to establish works; he does not ask for public subscriptions or presents; he will take the money, paying a moderate interest; he wishes the correspondent of the \*Diario\* de la Marina\* to falk over his plan with Spaniards from the Peninaula who have money.

He declares that if to make the revolution and start the ware he burned property, leaving families in misery, he must restore them to prosperty by means of work. If having made the loan he finds himself unable to repay it, he will ask his fellow countrymen for the money in order not to break his promise. He thinks the revolution is in need of the Autonomists. The revolution is have the men of education, the Autonomists have the men of education, the Says that the revolution has ho wish to cut off any one; it wants honest men without inquiring whence they come. Its programme is peace, lorgetfulness, work, morality, justice, The steamer Comal has been sent to New York. It has on board the provisions it brought here and which were not unloaded. This afternoon Sebastian Cubas, President of the Havana Court of Appeal, salls for Spain. A correspondent of the Diario de la Marino

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NINE MEN TO INVESTIGATE. COMMISSION CHOSEN FOR THE WAR

DEPARTMENT INQUIRY.

The President Summons Gen. John M. Schofield, Gen. John B. Gordon, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, Charles F. Manderson, Robert T. Lincoln. Daniel S. Lamont, Dr. W. W.

Miles-Alger Episode to Be Eliminated. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.-The President has ecided that the proposed investigation of the army administration shall be made by a civil board composed of representative persons who have had experience in military affairs. Mr. McKinley yielded reluctantly to the demand for an investigation, which, he believed, should not be made at this time, and has sent

Keen, and Col. James A. Sexion

this message by telegraph to several persons: "Will you render the country a great serdee by accepting my appointment as a member of the committee to examine into the conduct of the commissary, quartermaster, and medical bureaus of the War Department during the war and into the extent, causes and treatment of sickness in the field and in the camps? It is my desire that the full and exact truth shall be ascertained and made known. I cannot too strongly impress upon you my earnest wish that this committee shall be of such high character as will command the complete confidence of the country, and I trust you

plete confidence ...
will consent to serve.
"WILLIAM MCKIRLEY." The persons to whom the message was addressed and whom the President wishes to appoint on the commission are Lieut,-Gen. John M. Schofield, Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, len. Grenville M. Dodge of New York, President D. C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska, ex-Senator; Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago, Daniel Lamont of New York, Dr. W. W. Keen and Col. James A. Sexton. It appears from the nessage sent by the President that the investigation of the army is to be confined to the commissary, quartermaster and medical departments, and that the conduct of the campaign in Santiago is not to be examined. The helief prevails, however, that it will be found difficult to conduct an examination of these departments without bringing out facts in regard to the line of the army, which would not-

urally suggest proceedings which the examining commission is not authorized to carry on. The letter which Secretary Alger handed to the President on Thursday night asked for an investigation of the three staff departments only, and the President has thus complied literally with the Secretary's request. It is known that President McKinley is louth to order an investigation of the army at this time, and this disinclination to open up the

order an investigation of the army at this time, and this disinclination to open up the whole subject to discussion at present is shown by his compliance with merely the letter of Secretary Algar's request. The President believes that the investigation of the army administration should be conducted by a joint committee of Congres. An investigation is necessarily an examination of the Administration of which the President is the head, and he believes, as do many other persons, that the appointment of a commission might more appropriately be made by Congress than by the head of the Administration, who has himself been the object of some of the criticisms of the conduct of the war.

The opinion prevails among army officers in Washington that Congress will still order the investigation which so many Senators and members are known to be in favor of Serious criticisms of the proposed method of conducting an examination of the staff departments is made by many officers. Among those opposed to it is Gen, Miles. He believes that Congress is the only power which can appropriately be invoked for the examination of charges which have been made against the Administration. He believes also that the investigation should cover every phase of the war, and that the line of the army as well as the staff should be subjected to officers the Administration. He believes also that the investigation should cover every phase of the war, and that the line of the army as well as the staff should be subjected to officers the larger ments only is apparently to assume that the staff alone is responsible for the alleged mistakes of the war.

Serious doubt is expressed by some officers before a civil commission. It was found long ago that civilians could not be compelled to testify in a military court, and there is a feeling among army officers which is decidedly averse to being brought before a civil commission to give testimony concerning the official axes of timest well as the staff should be subjected to official axes of timest well as a p

countries to being prought before a civil commission to give testimony concerning the official acts of their seniors in the service. Few officers will predict that any officer will refuse to testify before a civil commission, but the rejuctance to do so is regarded as harm-ful to the service.

refuse to testify before a civil commission, but the reductance to do so is regarded as harmful to the service.

The most serious objection found to the proposed method of conducting the investigation is that the Santingo campaign, except as the Quartermasters, Commissaries, and medical officers are concerned, will not be the object of examination by the commission. A few weeks ago a dispute arose between Gen. Shafter and Surgeon-General Sternberg as to the responsibility for suffering and neglect among the solders in Santingo. Each said more or less plainly that the other was at fault. Now, those who believe that the coming investigation should include the whole military administration maintain that unless it is assumed that Gen. Sternberg and the Medical Department were at fault, the board should be authorized to examine the operations of the line officers as well as the staff officers of the army. The limited scope of the investigation as decided upon will not, of centre, develop any facts in regard to the controversy between Gen. Miles on one side and Secretary Alger and Adit. Gen. Corbin on the other. At the time Secretary Alger asked the President to order an investigation he expressed a particular desire to have all matters examined which concern the expenditure. One of the men when the President asked to serve on the commission is strongly opposed to an investigation of the army at this time. This is ex-Senator Manderson, who has talked with the President recently on the subject and urged strongly that the matter be not taken up at this time. Nevertheless, the President has been assured that Senator Manderson will accept the appointment. It is believed also that Gen. Schoffield will consent to serve on the commission, but most of the others have not been heard from in any way on the subject.

Gen. Shafter on him was purely formal and

the commission, but most of the others have not been heard from in any way on the subject.

Gen. Miles said this afternoon that the call of Gen. Shafter on him was purely formal and that nothing developed during the interview. In regard to the commission which will make the investigation of the conduct of the war he had nothing to say except that he expected to have nothing to say except that he expected to have nothing whatever to do with it or with its personnel. Gen. Miles does not expect to leave the city for some time, and considers that his connection with the war has practically ecased. Gen John B. Gordon of Georgia, named second on the President's commission to investigate the samy, is said to nave informed the President late to-night of his declination of the place tendered him.

Lieut-Gen. Schooleid was the commanding General of the army up to the time of his retirement three years ago, preceding tion. Miles, and during the present administration has been called into consultation by President Merkliney, who has a high regard for his military ability and general attainments.

Gen. Gordon is the noted Confederate Goneral inductorer. He is the head of the Confederate Vererans Association, ten. Gren. Wille. M. Bodge is President of the Army of Tennessee and now resides in New York.

D. C. Gilman is the President of Johns How York.

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Gen. Gren, the M. Army of Tennessee and now resides in New York
D. C. Gilman is the President of Johns Honk in Suriversity. He was a member of the Venezucian Boundary Commission and is said to be a man of considerable executive ability. Gen. Charles F. Manderson of Nebruska formerly represented that State in the Senate. He is now general counsel of the Chicago. Burlington and Quiney Raifroad.

Robert T. Lincoln, formerly Secretary of War and Minister to England, is now President of the Puliman Palace Car Company.

Daniel S. Lamont was Secretory of War under President Cleveland.

Dr. W. W. Keen is a teading physician of Philadelphia, well known as a batteriologist.

Col. Sexton was formerly Fast Master at Chicago, and was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Lepublic at Cinemnation was found to the infanction of the commission is known to have accepted.

The time has not been fixed for the meeting of the commission, but it is expected that it will be delied together and organized as soon as possible after all its members have been selected.

Acting Secretary Meiklejohn said to-night that it was possible that the investigation would begin before the return of Secretary Alger. The latter, he said, might not return for three weeks.